

# Transient nature of the Earth's climate and the implications for the interpretation of benthic $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ records

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# Separating the benthic $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ signal

$\delta^{18}\text{O}$  data from benthic foraminifera contains 2 main signals:

## Local deep-water temperature

influences the degree of uptake of  $^{18}\text{O}$  in calcite shell

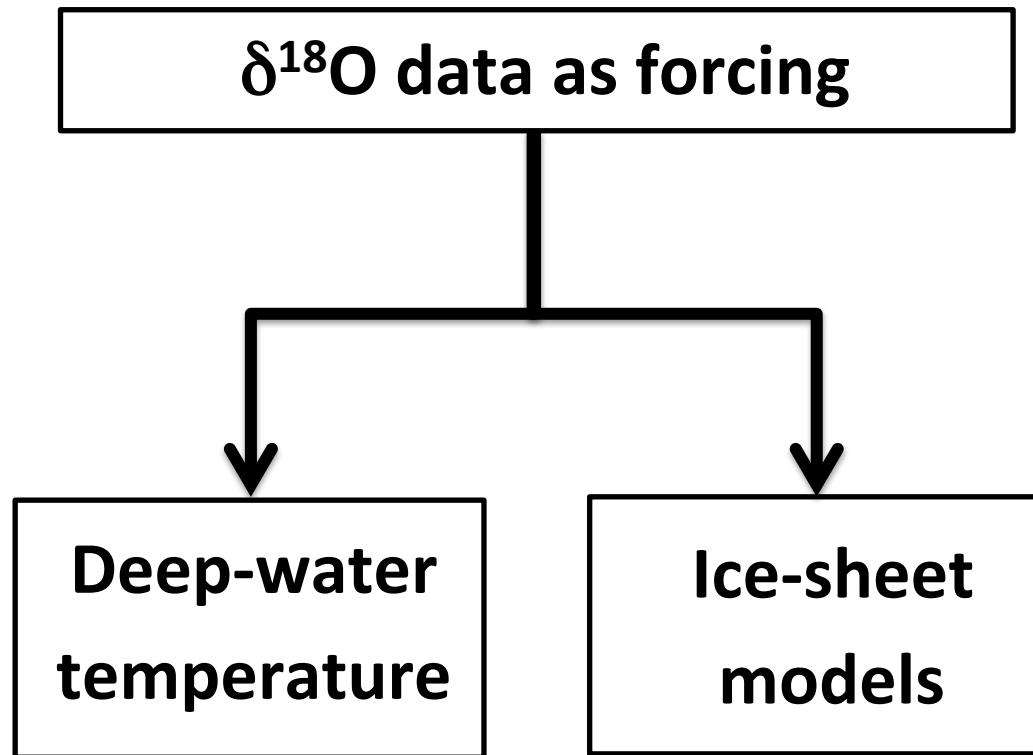
**lower  $T_{dw}$  → higher benthic  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$**

## Ice Volume

Influences  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  of the ocean water ( $\delta_w$ ), evaporation favours light water molecules (e.g.  $\text{H}_2^{16}\text{O}$ ) **more ice → higher benthic  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$**



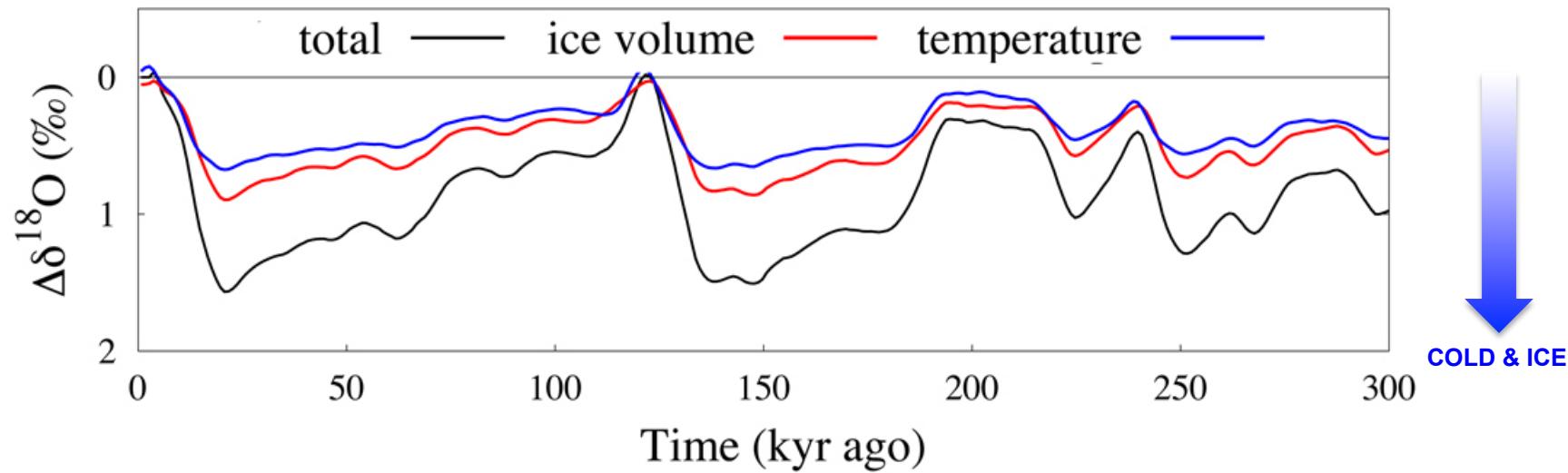
# Modelling oxygen isotopes



# Separating the benthic $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ signal

$$\Delta\delta^{18}\text{O}_b = \left[ \frac{\overline{\delta^{18}\text{O}_i} V_i}{V_o} \right]_{PD} - \frac{\overline{\delta^{18}\text{O}_i} V_i}{V_o} + \gamma \Delta T_o$$

Ice volume      Temperature



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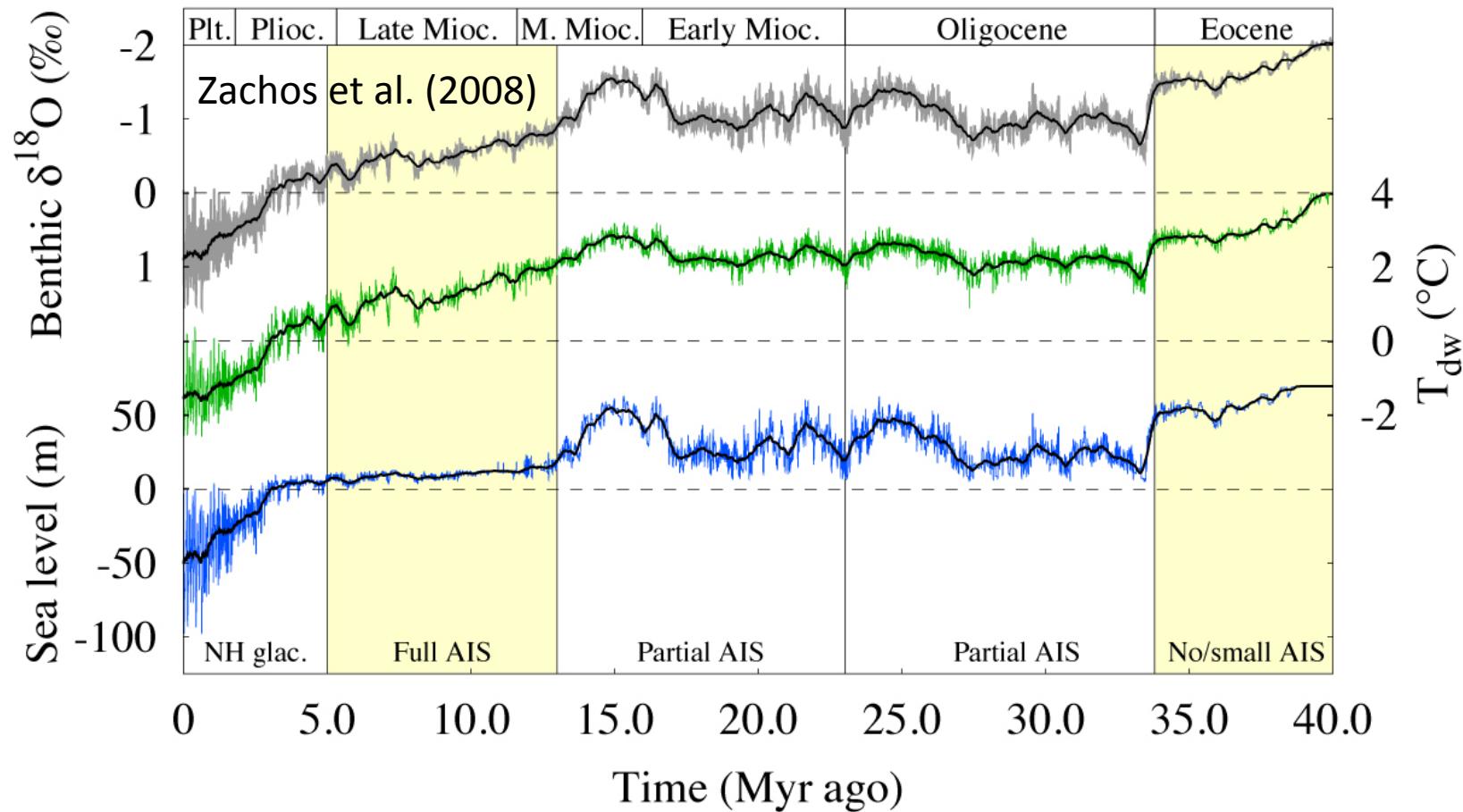


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# Reconstruction of temperature and sea level

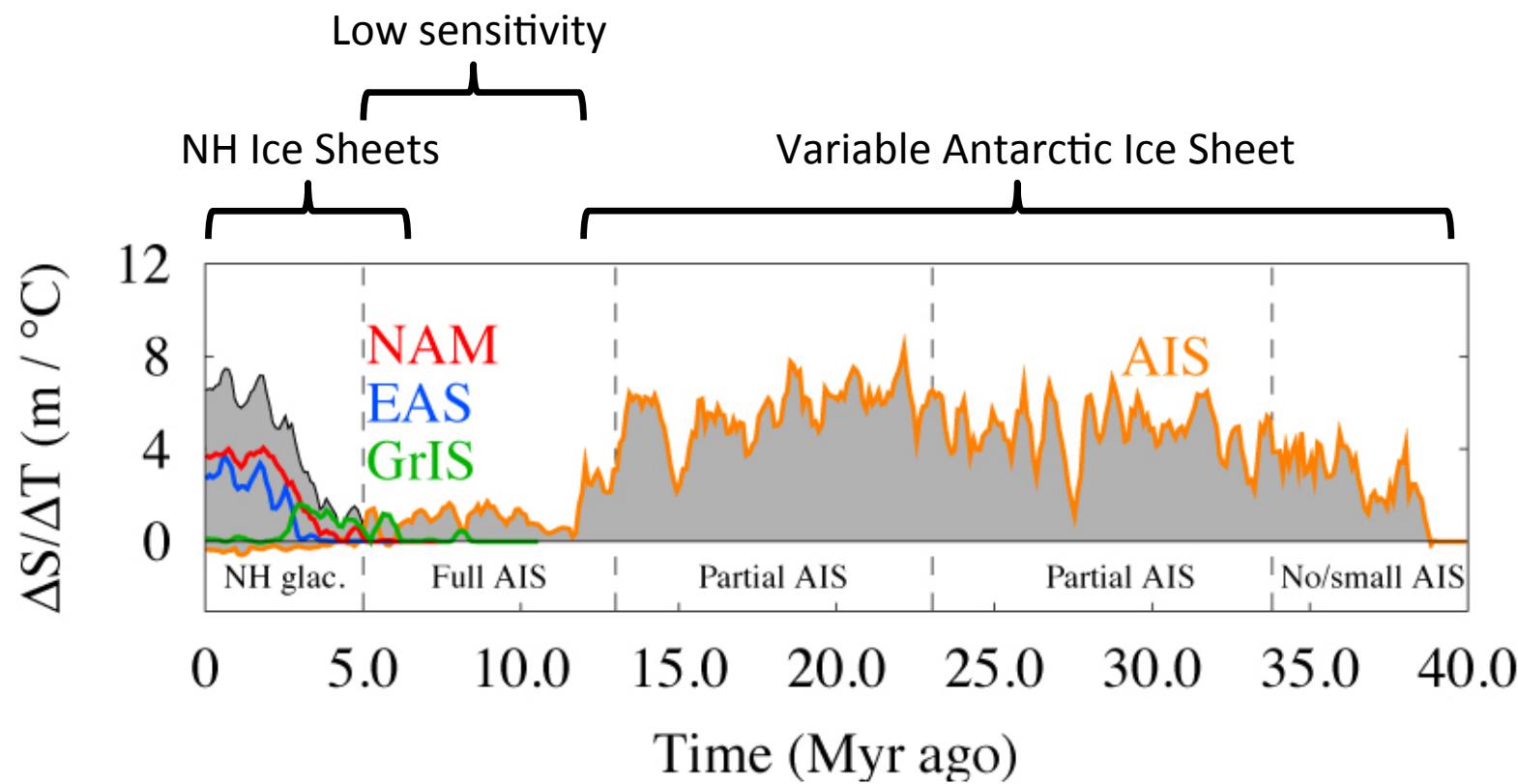
Values are relative to present day!



# Sea level sensitivity to temperature

$$\Delta S / \Delta T (m / ^\circ C)$$

Transition from SH to NH ice



# Assessing the uncertainty in $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{ice}}$

Some values from the literature for the  
present day Mean ice-sheet  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_i$

<i>Ice sheet</i>	Min $\delta^{18}\text{O}$	Max $\delta^{18}\text{O}$
East Antarctic Ice Sheet	-55 <sup>a</sup>	-43 <sup>b</sup>
West Antarctic Ice Sheet	-42 <sup>a</sup>	-32 <sup>b</sup>
Greenland Ice Sheet	-36 <sup>c</sup>	-28 <sup>d</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Lhomme et al. (2005)

<sup>b</sup>Giovinetto and Zwally (1997)

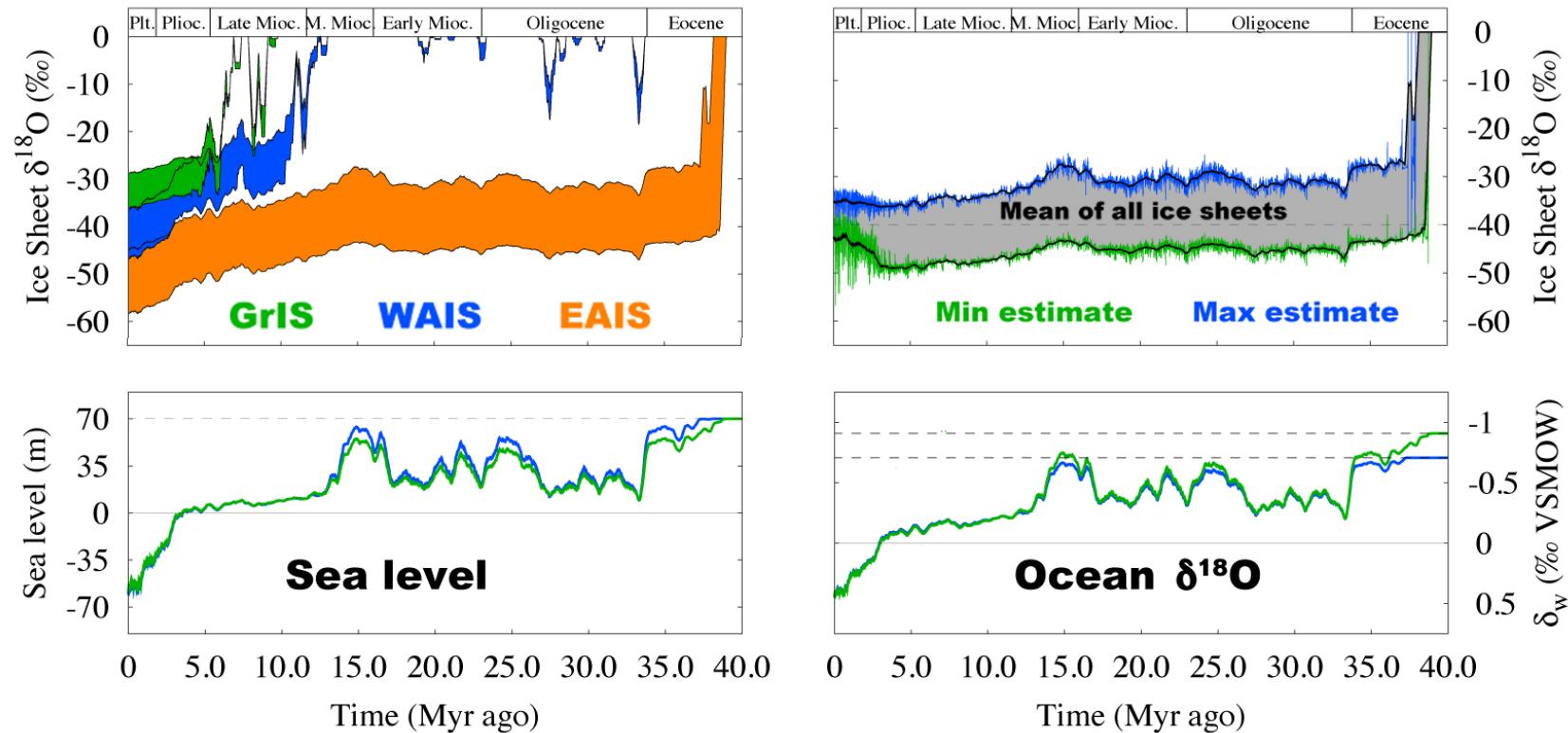
<sup>c</sup>Duplessy et al. (2002)

<sup>d</sup>Zwally and Giovinetto (1997)

$$\delta^{18}\text{O}_i = \delta^{18}\text{O}_{pd} + \beta_T \Delta T + \beta_Z \Delta Z$$



# Uncertainty range in $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{ice}}$



Uncertainty is quite significant in model, however..  
differences are small for sea level and ocean  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$



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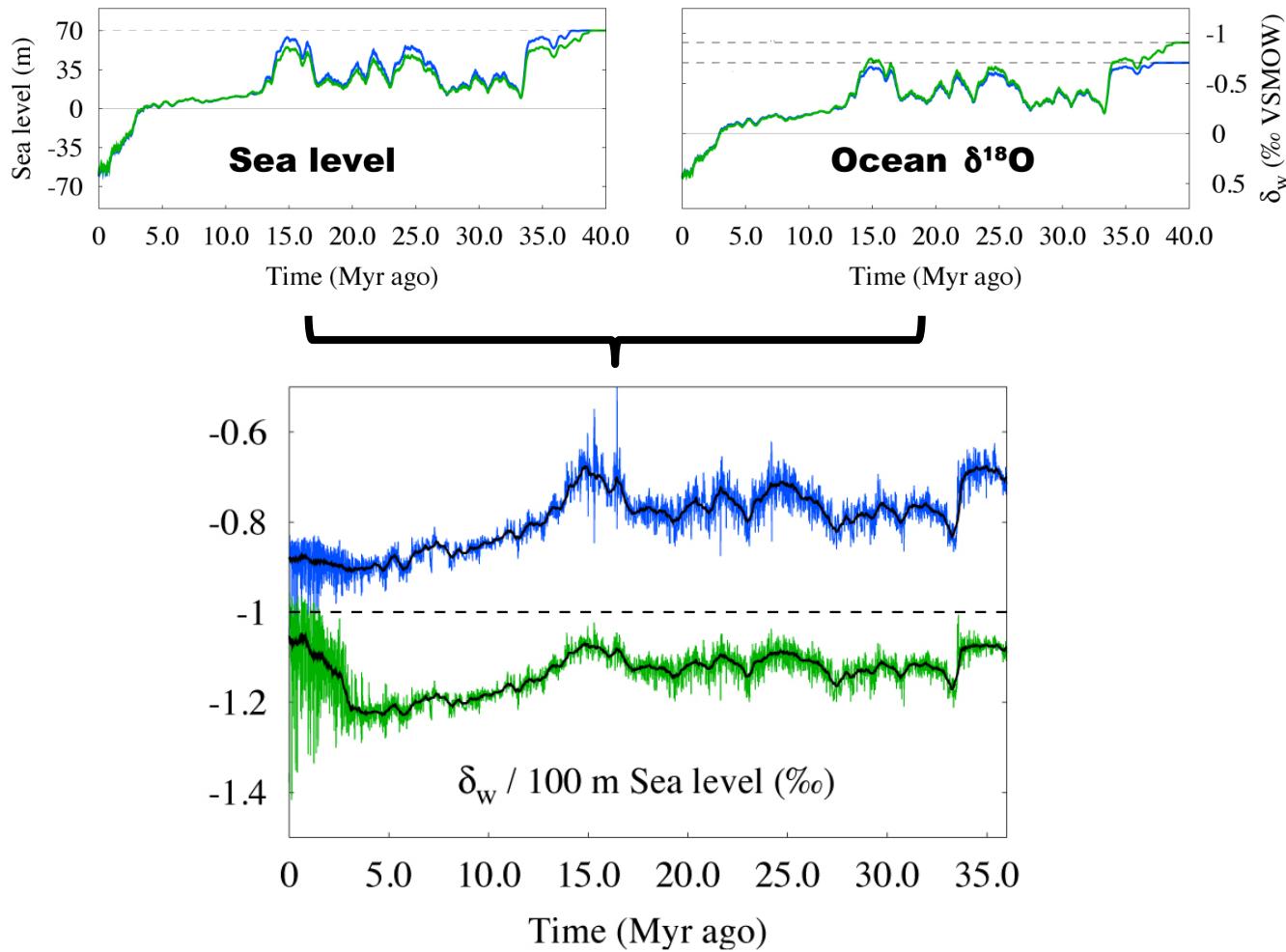


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# Variation in $\delta_w$ – sea level



Little changes in  $\delta_w$  and sea level → large change in their ratio!



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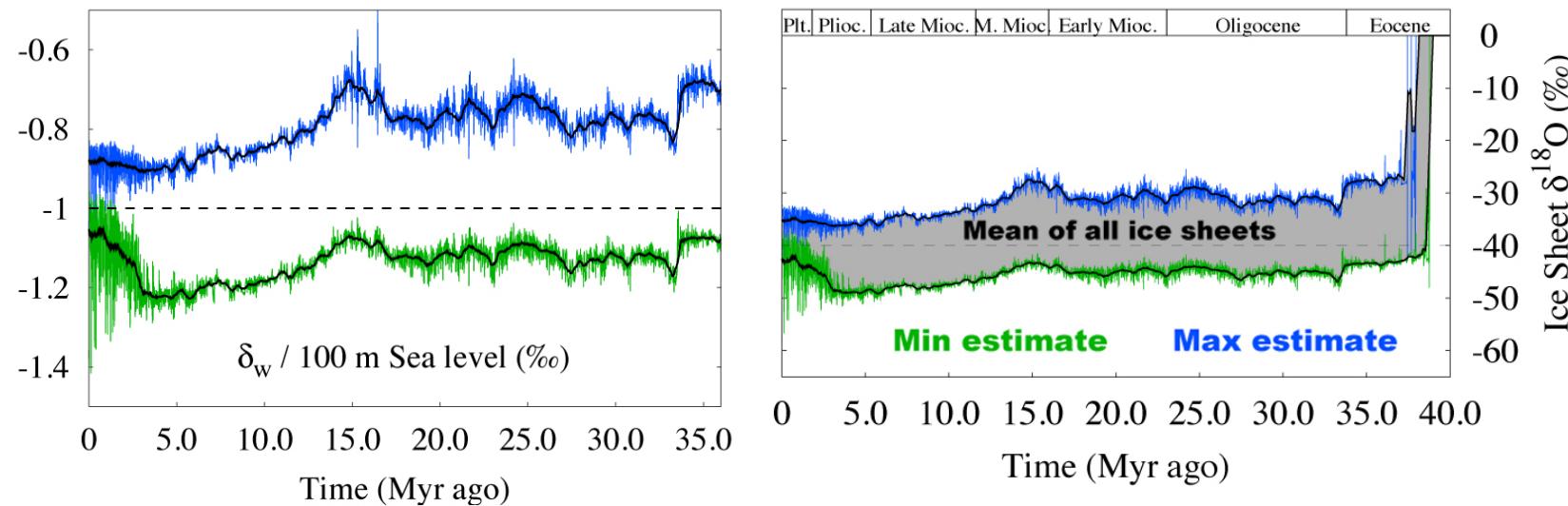


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# Using a constant $\delta_w$ to sea level ratio

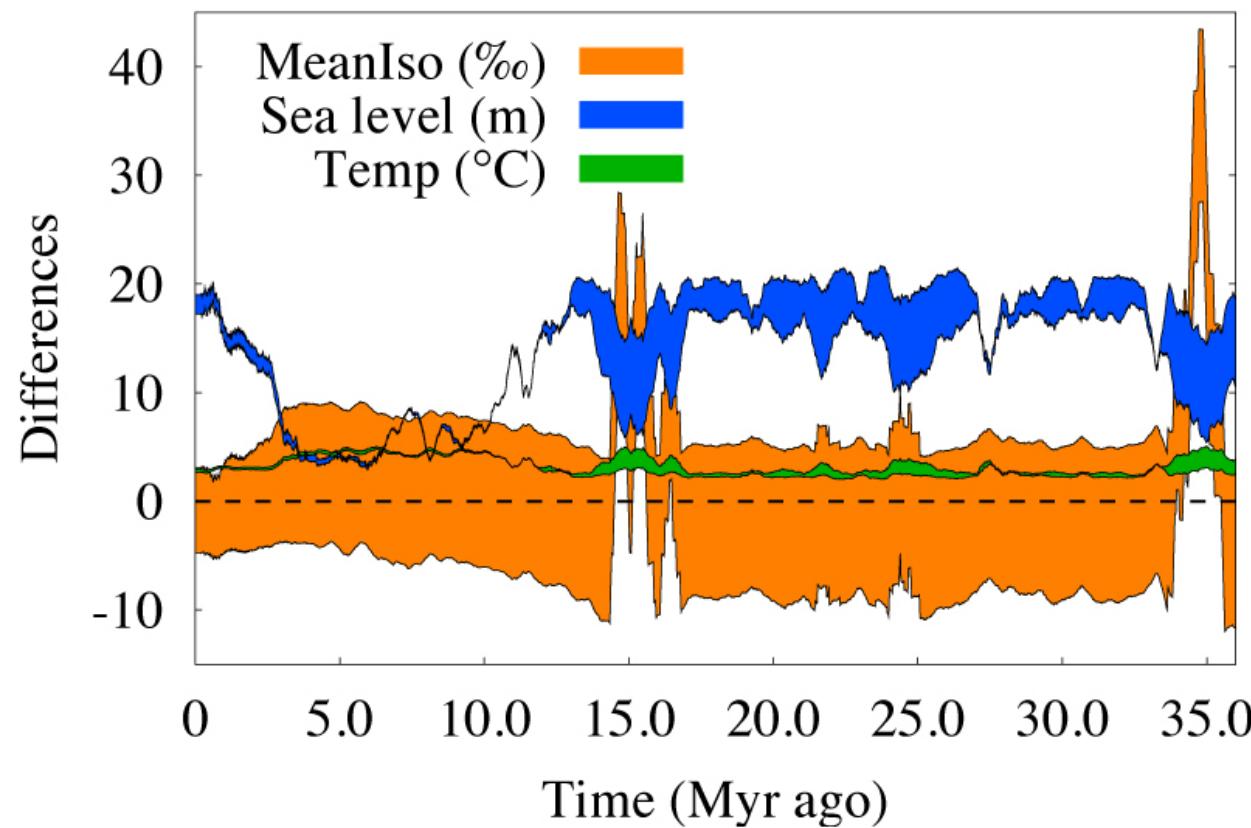
- Commonly used in paleoclimate research
- Average value is ca. 1 ‰ per 100 meters sea level
- Corresponding mean  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{ice}} = -40 \text{ ‰}$



# Using a constant $\delta_w$ to sea level ratio

Significant differences for sea level (blue) and

$\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{ice}}$  (orange: difference with -40 ‰)



# Importance of transient behaviour

- A physical based approach is presented to separate the benthic  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  record
- Variable Ice volume-temperature sensitivity  
*The AIS is shown to be most sensitive to temperature change (during Oligocene, Early Miocene)*
- Large differences when using a constant  $\delta_w$  to sea-level ratio  
*Notably affects interpretation of the benthic  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  records*



# Commercial break

Please consider the following posters:

## **Session CL1.2 – Hall X/Y – XY181 – Today from 17.30 to 19.00**

Pliocene Ice Sheet Modelling Intercomparison Project: PLISMIP - Simulating the Antarctic and Greenland ice sheets in the mid-Pliocene warm period

**Aisling Dolan**, Sebastian Koenig, Daniel Hill, Robert DeConto, and Alan Haywood

## **Session SSP2.1 – Hall A – A487 – Wednesday from 17.30 – 19.00**

Dynamics of ~100-kyr glacial cycles during the early Miocene

**Diederik Liebrand**, Lucas J. Lourens, David A. Hodell, Bas de Boer, Roderik van de Wal, Heiko Pälike, and Samantha J. Gibbs



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# Thank you for your attention

## Further reading:

Bintanja, R. and R. S. W. van de Wal, 2008: *Nature*, **454**, 869-872

De Boer, B., R. S. W. van de Wal, R. Bintanja, L. J. Lourens and E. Tuenter, 2010: *Annals of Glaciology*, **51 (55)**, 23-33.

De Boer, B., R. S. W. van de Wal, L. J. Lourens and R. Bintanja, 2011: *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology*, **in press**



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